

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| (51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A61K 7/02, 7/48 | | A1 | (11) International Publication Number: WO 99/22696 |
| | | | (43) International Publication Date: 14 May 1999 (14.05.99) |
| (21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/22955 | | (81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). | |
| (22) International Filing Date: 29 October 1998 (29.10.98) | | | |
| (30) Priority Data: 08/962,097 31 October 1997 (31.10.97) US | | Published <i>With international search report. Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> | |
| (71) Applicant: COLOR ACCESS, INC. [US/US]; 7 Corporate Center Drive, Melville, NY 11747 (US). | | | |
| (72) Inventors: STEPNIIEWSKI, George, J.; 26 Glendale Drive, Melville, NY 11747 (US). PETERS, David; 6 Bourdette Place, Amityville, NY 11701 (US). BENEDICTO, Cecilia, D.; 146 Radcliffe Road, Plainview, NY 11803 (US). | | | |
| (74) Agent: TSEVDOS, Estelle, J.; Kenyon & Kenyon, One Broadway, New York, NY 10004 (US). | | | |
| (54) Title: ANHYDROUS MATTE COSMETIC | | | |
| (57) Abstract <p>The present invention relates to an anhydrous makeup composition for topical application to the skin, the composition comprising (a) a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer dispersed in a silicone-compatible vehicle, (b) and a silicone-oil base. The compositions of the invention produce a matte or non-shiny appearance when applied to the skin.</p> | | | |

of virtually all types of musical compositions, and popular, for example, foundations, corporations and publishers, tip sheets and tip pencils and the

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|---------------------|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------------|
| AL | Albania | ES | Spain | LS | Lesotho | SI | Slovenia |
| AM | Armenia | FI | Finland | LT | Lithuania | SK | Slovakia |
| AT | Austria | FR | France | LU | Luxembourg | SN | Senegal |
| AU | Australia | GA | Gabon | LV | Latvia | SZ | Swaziland |
| AZ | Azerbaijan | GB | United Kingdom | MC | Monaco | TD | Chad |
| BA | Bosnia and Herzegovina | GE | Georgia | MD | Republic of Moldova | TG | Togo |
| BB | Barbados | GH | Ghana | MG | Madagascar | TJ | Tajikistan |
| BE | Belgium | GN | Guinea | MK | The former Yugoslav | TM | Turkmenistan |
| BF | Burkina Faso | GR | Greece | | Republic of Macedonia | TR | Turkey |
| BG | Bulgaria | HU | Hungary | ML | Mali | TT | Trinidad and Tobago |
| BJ | Benin | IE | Ireland | MN | Mongolia | UA | Ukraine |
| BR | Brazil | IL | Israel | MR | Mauritania | UG | Uganda |
| BY | Belarus | IS | Iceland | MW | Malawi | US | United States of America |
| CA | Canada | IT | Italy | MX | Mexico | UZ | Uzbekistan |
| CF | Central African Republic | JP | Japan | NE | Niger | VN | Viet Nam |
| CG | Congo | KE | Kenya | NL | Netherlands | YU | Yugoslavia |
| CH | Switzerland | KG | Kyrgyzstan | NO | Norway | ZW | Zimbabwe |
| CI | Côte d'Ivoire | KP | Democratic People's | NZ | New Zealand | | |
| CM | Cameroon | | Republic of Korea | PL | Poland | | |
| CN | China | KR | Republic of Korea | PT | Portugal | | |
| CU | Cuba | KZ | Kazakhstan | RO | Romania | | |
| CZ | Czech Republic | LC | Saint Lucia | RU | Russian Federation | | |
| DE | Germany | LI | Liechtenstein | SD | Sudan | | |
| DK | Denmark | LK | Sri Lanka | SE | Sweden | | |
| EE | Estonia | LR | Liberia | SG | Singapore | | |

ANHYDROUS MATTE COSMETIC

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to makeup compositions. More specifically, the invention relates to silicone-based makeup compositions having a matte appearance.

Background of the Invention

In recent years, there has been a strong trend toward the use of silicone fluids in makeup compositions. A major reason for their popularity is the elegant feel provided by the silicones: the product containing them goes onto the skin smoothly, with an excellent slip, and yet does not produce the greasy, heavy feel that non-silicone oils frequently leave. Silicone oils are now common components of virtually all types of makeup compositions, both liquid and powder, for example, foundations, concealers, eyeshadows and eyeliners, lipsticks and lip pencils, and blushes.

Another attractive aspect of the silicone oils is their tendency to produce a very shiny appearance on the skin to which they are applied. This is often desirable for certain types of cosmetics, particularly for those aimed at a younger consumer, to whom a glowing or glossy appearance is very appealing, or for cosmetics intended for evening wear, where subdued lighting permits a greater latitude in the shine produced by the cosmetic.

However, for certain types of cosmetic products, and/or for certain types of consumers, a significant amount of shininess is not desired and may even be inappropriate. A more mature user may not be flattered by a very glossy or shiny makeup. The fine lines and wrinkles which characterize a more mature skin are emphasized by a glossy product which tends to directly reflect light. More preferable for the consumer of a certain age is a makeup

which will scatter or diffuse light, thereby providing a "soft focus", which blurs lines and hides blemishes.

Attempts to achieve this type of masking in the past have largely relied on the use of higher levels of pigment, but this frequently results in a heavy, cakey product which does not flatter a majority of consumers.

Similarly, it may also simply be desirable to eliminate shininess for products to be used in certain environments.

For example, glossy makeup is often perceived as

inappropriate in a conservative office environment, and/or may be too glaring under the harsh lights of the typical office. In these circumstances, a more matte finish to the cosmetic product may be called for. Traditionally, this has been achieved by the addition of solid powders, such as mica, silica, talc, and the like, to the formulation. In the case of a silicone oil-based composition, however, counteracting the shine produced tends to be more difficult than with more traditional cosmetic oils, thus requiring the addition of even greater amounts of the solid fillers. A larger proportion of solids in a formulation, however, results in a heavy, draggy feel on the skin, thereby canceling out to some extent some of the benefit of the silicone oils. Alternately, a more matte appearance can be achieved by including one or more volatile components, such as water or volatile oils, in the formulation; when the volatile evaporates upon application, this increases the concentration of pigment relative to the composition as a whole, resulting in a more matte look. However, this can also result in a dry, cakey look on the skin. Moreover, the use of volatiles, particularly water, is not appropriate and/or feasible in all products, such as anhydrous lipstick products, and also results in the necessity of finding specialized, and often expensive, airtight packaging to prevent loss of the volatile from the product in the

package.

There is therefore a need for silicone oil-based formulations which do not confer a shiny or glossy appearance on the skin of the user, and which diffuse light, thereby reducing or minimizing the appearance of lines and wrinkles. There is also a need for a means for conferring a matte appearance to silicone oil-based compositions without the necessity for using a large proportion of solids in the formulation. The present invention provides such a method, as well as silicone oil-based formulations which retain the elegant feel of a silicone oil-based product while achieving a soft, non-shiny, or matte, appearance on the skin.

Summary of the Invention

The invention relates to anhydrous silicone oil-containing makeup compositions for topical application to the skin, the compositions containing a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer and a silicone-compatible oil vehicle. Preferably, the elastomer is a reaction product of an organopolysiloxane having an unsaturated group bound to a terminal Si-atom and an organohydrogensiloxane, which reaction product is at least partially cured.

It has been unexpectedly discovered that the addition of the aforementioned gels to an otherwise standard anhydrous silicone oil-based makeup formulation will effectively decrease the shiny appearance conferred by the presence of oils, particularly silicone oils. The resulting makeup compositions appear soft, light, and attractive on the skin, and diminish the appearance of lines and wrinkles of the user; the addition of the gel composition to a silicone oil-based anhydrous product also provides a matte finish on the skin without the addition of large quantities of solid fillers. Both these unexpected results are obtained while still retaining the desirable feel and slip of a

silicone-based product.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The gels employed in the present invention comprise a vehicle in which an organopolysiloxane elastomer is dispersed. The vehicle can comprise any cosmetically acceptable oil which is silicone-compatible. This vehicle can contain a silicone compatible ester, for example, the branched monoesters disclosed in US Patent No. 5,252,761, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Such esters include, but are not limited to isooctyl isononanoate, isononyl isomyristate and isodecyl isononanoate. Other silicone compatible esters are isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate, myristyl propionate, and cetyl octanoate.

More preferably, however, the vehicle comprises a silicone oil, or a combination of silicone oils, or a reaction products, i.e. combination of a silicone oil with one of the aforementioned silicone-compatible esters. The silicone oil may be any volatile or non-volatile silicone oil, for example, any methylated linear or cyclic non-elastomeric organopolysiloxane, or combinations thereof. Preferably, however, the vehicle is a low-volatile silicone oil, such as dimethicone, phenyltrimethicone, any organomodified dimethicone or trimethicone, or a mixture of such oils. In one embodiment, a preferred silicone oil is a low viscosity, low-volatile silicone, for example, a 20cs dimethicone.

The gel is prepared by dispersing in the vehicle an organopolysiloxane elastomer. An elastomer is generally a chain polymer having a degree of cross-linking sufficient to provide a rubber-like material. In the present gel, the elastomer is an at least partially crosslinked or at least partially cured hetero-chain elastomer. Particularly preferred are those which are at least partially cured addition reaction products, i.e., hydrosilation products, or

addition polymerization products, of an organopolysiloxane having unsaturated groups, such as vinyl or allyl, preferably bonded to at least one terminal silicon atom, and another silicone compound capable of participation in the addition reaction, such as an organohydrogenpolysiloxane. Suitable organopolysiloxane elastomers, having a three-dimensional cross-linked structure, are described, for example, in US Patent No. 5,266,321, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. However, other suitable elastomer materials are disclosed in, for example, US Patent Nos. 4,980,167 and 4,742,142.

A preferred organopolysiloxane is one which is at least partially crosslinked, or is an at least partially cured hetero-chain elastomer. In one preferred embodiment, the organopolysiloxane elastomer is one which is an at least partially cured addition reaction products, i.e., hydrosilation products, or addition polymerization products, of an organopolysiloxane having unsaturated groups, such as vinyl or allyl, preferably bonded to at least one terminal Si atom, and another silicon compound capable of participation in the addition reaction, such as an organohydrogen polysiloxane. A particularly preferred elastomer is polysilicone 11.

The chosen elastomer is dispersed in the vehicle by known homogenization techniques. The elastomer dispersed in the vehicle provides a soft, stable viscous gel, or gel-like material. Alternatively, the gel can be purchased premade, with the elastomer already dispersed in the vehicle. Such products are available under the name Gransil, for example Gransil DMG or Gransil PM, from Grant Industries, Inc., Elmwood Park, New Jersey. The amounts of elastomer and vehicle may vary, depending on the desired viscosity, but generally should be in the range of 5-60% elastomer and 40-95% vehicle.

Gels of this type have been previously disclosed for use in water-in-oil emulsion products, for example in US Patent No. 5,599,533. Silicone gels have also been reported in anhydrous non-silicone oil-based products in US Patent No. 5,266,321. However, they have not previously been used in anhydrous makeup products with a silicone-oil base, and the ability to reduce the shiny appearance of such products has not previously been disclosed. The addition of the gels in an anhydrous silicone-oil based makeup product yields a "soft-focus" type product, which on the skin blurs the hard lines and wrinkles common in older skin. The gels also permit the production of matte-finish products without the use of excessive amounts of solids.

The benefit of the addition of the gels can be obtained in any type of anhydrous silicone oil-based makeup composition, for example, foundations, eyeshadows, eyeliner, mascara, blushes, powders, lipsticks and lipglosses. In formulating the product, the silicone gel is simply added to the a cosmetically acceptable anhydrous silicone-oil containing base. Alternately, the elastomer component of the gel can be added directly to the silicone-oil base.

By "silicone-oil base" in the present specification and claims is meant any anhydrous cosmetic base which contains sufficient silicone oil to yield a total silicone oil concentration in the composition as whole of least about 5% by weight, preferably at least about 10% by weight, more preferably at least about 20% of a silicone oil, up to an amount of about 80% by weight of the total composition, and most preferably in the range of about 20-60%. The silicone oil component of the base can be any volatile or non-volatile silicone, or any combination thereof. Suitable volatile oils include cyclic and linear silicones, such as hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, and decamethylcyclopentasiloxane or volatile linear

dimethylpolysiloxanes; suitable non-volatile silicones include but are not limited to dimethicone, dimethiconol, phenyl trimethicone, simethicone, organomodified versions of any of these, or mixtures thereof. The oil component may also be a silicone surfactant, for example, a polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxane, such as dimethicone copolyol.

The anhydrous silicone-oil base may be composed entirely of silicone oil. However, it will frequently be desirable to incorporate other non-silicone components. For example, the base may contain cosmetically acceptable non-silicone oils. Examples of suitable oils or oil-like emollients, as well as other optional ingredients, can be found in the International Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook, CTFA, 1996, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. Useful materials include, but are not limited to, castor oil, coconut oil, corn oil, jojoba oil, density of the components cottonseed oil, soybean oil, walnut oil, wheat germ oil, sunflower seed oil, palm kernel oil, calendula oil, C10-18 triglycerides, lanolin and lanolin derivatives, illipe butter, shea butter; straight or branched chain volatile hydrocarbons having from 8-20 carbon atoms, such as decane, dodecane, tridecane, tetradecane, and C8-20 isoparaffins; nonvolatile hydrocarbons, such as isoparaffins, squalane, or petrolatum; esters having the formula $RCO-OR'$ wherein RCO represents a carboxylic acid radical and OR' represents an alcohol residue, such as isodecyl neopentanoate, tridecyl octanoate, cetyl palmitate, cetyl octanoate, cetyl stearate, cetyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, isopropyl myristate, polyglyceryl-2-isostearate, neopentyl glycol distearate, isodecyl oleate, decyl isostearate, diisopropyl sebacate, PEG-4 diheptanoate, dioctyl malate, and isohexyl neopentanoate; and fatty alcohols, such as lanolin alcohol or oleyl alcohol.

It may also be desirable to incorporate one or more waxes in the composition, particularly if the product is a lipstick or other stick product. The term "wax" will be understood to encompass not only waxes in the traditional sense, i.e., those plant, animal or mineral waxes containing primarily esters of higher fatty acids and alcohols, free higher acids and alcohols, and saturated hydrocarbons, but also synthetic resinous products having a wax-like, i.e., hard, brittle, relatively non-greasy texture at room temperature, such as silicone waxes. Examples of suitable waxes include, but are not limited to, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, beeswax, microcrystalline wax, polyethylene, japan wax, synthetic wax, shellac wax, spermaceti, lanolin wax, ozokerite, bran wax, ceresin wax, bayberry wax, paraffin, rice wax, mink wax, montan wax, ouricoury wax, jojoba wax, and the like. ammonium ferrocyanide, and mixtures thereof.

The amount and identity of the components of the anhydrous base will vary depending upon the nature and desired consistency and feel of the product to be made, and appropriate selection is within the routine skill in the art of cosmetic formulation. Generally, the oil and/or wax components anhydrous base will constitute from about 10 to about 80% of the composition as a whole. Particularly preferred, however, are non-volatile silicones, such as dimethicones having a viscosity of greater than 10 centistokes, alkylated dimethicones, such as octyl or stearyl dimethicone, and trimethicones, such as phenyl trimethicone, in an amount of from about 10 to about 80%. A particular advantage is obtained when the oils used in the base are all or primarily non-volatile. It is relatively simple to produce a matte, or non-shiny, appearance when a significant quantity of the base comprises a volatile solvent: the volatiles simply evaporate off, leaving behind a high pigment concentration and a somewhat duller finish.

However, as already noted above, the use of volatile solvents can be problematical and very costly. While the use of a non-volatile base is more practical, achieving a matte or non-shiny appearance is much more difficult. Thus, the present invention now makes it possible to obtain the desired non-shiny appearance even when the base is primarily or completely non-volatile.

Additional preferred components of the cosmetic compositions of the invention include one or more pigments.

Any cosmetically acceptable pigment, either organic, inorganic, or combinations thereof, can be used in the makeup compositions of the invention. Examples of useful inorganic pigments include iron oxides (yellow, red, brown or black), ultramarines, chromium hydroxide green, chromium oxide, titanium dioxide (white), ferric ferrocyanide, ferrous ammonium ferrocyanide, and mixtures thereof. Fragrances (such as pine) are also used.

The organic pigments include natural colorants and synthetic monomeric and polymeric colorants. Exemplary are aromatic compounds such as azo, triphenylmethane, indigo, anthraquinone, and xanthine dyes, which are referred to as D&C or FD&C pigments. Also useful are lakes, which are pigments formed by the precipitation and absorption of organic dyes on an insoluble base, such as alumina, barium, or calcium hydrates. Particularly preferred lakes are primary FD&C or D&C Lakes and blends thereof. Pigment concentrations will vary depending upon the color of the final product, but generally will be in the range of from about 0.1-30% by weight of the total composition.

Another optional component of the formulation is one or more film-forming agents. The use of a film-former improves the wear of the composition, and can confer transfer-resistance to the makeup product. Examples of useful film-forming agents include natural waxes, polymers such as polyethylene polymers and copolymers of PVP, dimethicone

gum, and resins, such as shellac, polyterpenes, and various silicone resins. A particularly preferred film-former is trimethylsiloxysilicate, used in an amount of from about .1-20%.

5 The composition can also contain small amounts of fillers or powders. Examples of such silica, talc, mica, starch, nylon, kaolin, bismuth oxychloride, or coated versions of each of these, for example, with lecithin, silicones, amino acids, fatty acids, fatty alcohols, or
10 metallic soap coatings.

 The composition can also contain other optional components including, but not limited to, oil soluble
 sunscreens, such as Octyl Methoxycinnamate; particulate
 sunscreens such as Zinc Oxide; oil-soluble antioxidants;
15 and/or preservatives, such as BHT; chelating agents such as Disodium EDTA; fragrances (such as pinene); flavoring
 agents; waterproofing agents (such as PVP/Eicosene
 Copolymer); surfactants, such as silicone copolyols or fatty
 acid glycerol esters; and oil-soluble actives, such as
20 tocopherol and its derivatives or retinol and its
 derivatives; and the like. dimethicone

 In one preferred embodiment, the makeup product of the invention is a solid silicone stick, particularly a
 lipstick. Particularly preferred is solid silicone
25 compositions comprising a low molecular weight polyethylene as a gelling agent for the silicone bases. Such compositions are described in detail in US Patent No. 5,648,066, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.
 Briefly, a straight-chain homopolymer of polyethylene having
30 an average molecular weight of about 500 or less is employed as a solidifying agent for a non-volatile silicone fluid, such as dimethicone or phenyl trimethicone, or combinations thereof. Preferably, the silicone composition contains from about 3 to about 20% polyethylene by weight of the

composition, and from about 20 to about 95% of non-volatile silicone fluid. When this combination is used as a base, the silicone gel is added thereto in an amount of from about 1-50% by weight of the entire composition.

- 5 The invention is further illustrated by the following non-limiting example.

EXAMPLES

I. Lipstick formulation

| | <u>Material</u> | <u>Weight %</u> |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 10 | Polysilicone 11 (50% organopolysiloxane elastomer in dimethicone) | 5.0 |
| | Dimethicone/trimethylsiloxysilicate (32% trimethylsiloxysilicate) | 2.0 |
| 15 | Dimethicone | 154.0 |
| | Stearyl dimethicone | 1.0 |
| | Phenyl trimethicone | 39.0 |
| | Squalane | 5.0 |
| | Jojoba oil | 5.0 |
| 20 | Mica | 208.0 |
| | Dimethicone | 8.0 |
| | Polyethylene | 8.5 |
| | Silica | 2.5 |
| | Titanium dioxide | 0.8 |
| 25 | Iron oxides | 0.1 |
| | D&C Red No. 6 | 1.0 |
| | Iron oxides | 1.1 |
| | D&C Red No. 7 calcium lake | 9.0 |

- 30 The pigments of the above formula are ground with appropriate equipment in a portion of the oil component. In a separate kettle, all the remaining components are heated to 90-95°C, with a agitation. To this mixture is added the predispersed gel under agitation until homogeneous. The

pigments are added, the mixture cooled to pouring temperature, about 90°C, and poured into an appropriate mold.

II. Measurement of matte appearance

5 The matte appearance conferred by the formulations of the invention is evaluated by comparing two otherwise identical lipstick formulations, one containing 10% of a silicone gel and the other without. Both lipsticks are smeared onto Leneta Color Matching Applicator Cards. Gloss
10 readings are then taken using a 60 degree Gardner Gloss Meter to demonstrate a reduction in the glossy appearance of the lipstick of the invention. The higher the number of gloss units, the higher the gloss of the lipstick. A difference of 10 gloss units indicates a visually
15 distinctive difference in gloss.

 The results show the lipstick with no silicone gel measuring 57 gloss units, and the lipstick with silicone gel measuring 36 gloss units, clearly showing a significant decrease in the shiny appearance of the lipstick of the
20 invention.

What we claim is:

1. An anhydrous makeup composition for topical application to the skin, the composition comprising (a) a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer dispersed in a silicone-compatible vehicle, (b) and a silicone-oil base.
2. The composition of claim 1 in which the silicone-compatible vehicle is an ester or a silicone oil.
3. The composition of claim 2 in which the silicone oil is a dimethicone, an alkyl dimethicone, a trimethicone, or a combination thereof.
4. The composition of claim 1 which further comprises one or more pigments.
5. The composition of claim 1 which comprises at least about 10% by weight of the total composition of a silicone oil in the silicone-oil base.
6. The composition of claim 5 in which the silicone oil in the silicone-oil base is a non-volatile silicone oil.
7. The composition of claim 5 in which the silicone oil is a dimethicone, an alkyl dimethicone, a trimethicone, or a combination thereof.
8. The composition of claim 1 which has a matte appearance when applied to the skin.
9. The composition of claim 1 which is a lipstick.

10. The composition of claim 1 which is a foundation.

11. A anhydrous makeup composition for topical application to the skin, the composition comprising (a) a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer dispersed in a silicone oil vehicle, (b) and a silicone-oil base, the composition as a whole comprising at least about 10% by weight of a silicone oil.

12. The composition of claim 11 which comprises at least about 20% by weight of a silicone oil.

13. The composition of claim 11, which comprises at least about 20% of a non-volatile silicone oil.

14. The composition of claim 11 which comprises at least about 20% of one or more of the group consisting of a dimethicone, an alkyl dimethicone, and a trimethicone.

15. The composition of claim 11 which also comprises one or more pigments.

16. The composition of claim 11 which also comprises a film forming agent.

17. The composition of claim 11 which comprises (a) a gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer dispersed in a dimethicone vehicle, and (b) a non-volatile silicone oil base, wherein the composition comprises at least about 30% of a non-volatile silicone oil.

18. The composition of claim 17 which comprises at least about 30% of one or more of the silicone oils selected from the group consisting of dimethicone, an alkyl dimethicone,

and a trimethicone.

19. The composition of claim 17 which comprises one or more pigments in an amount of from about 0.1-30%.

20. The composition of claim 19 which also comprises a film forming agent in an amount of from about .1-20%.

21. The composition of claim 20 in which the film forming agent is trimethylsiloxysilicate.

22. The composition of claim 11 which is a lipstick or a foundation.

23. The composition of claim 20 which is a lipstick or a foundation.

24. A method of increasing the matte appearance of a cosmetic composition which comprises adding to the composition an effective amount of a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer and a silicone compatible vehicle.

25. An anhydrous matte lipstick composition comprising (a) a silicone gel, the gel comprising an organopolysiloxane elastomer dispersed in a silicone oil vehicle; (b) a silicone oil base comprising a nonvolatile silicone oil; and (c) a straight-chain homopolymer polyethylene having an average molecular weight of about 500 or less.

26. The lipstick of claim 25 which also comprises a film forming agent.

27. The lipstick of claim 26 in which the film forming

agent is trimethylsiloxysilicate.

28. The composition of claim 25 which also comprises one or more pigments.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/22955

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/02 A61K7/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|
| X | EP 0 790 055 A (OREAL) 20 August 1997 see claims 1-14; example 1 | 1-8, 11-15, 17-19, 24 |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 March 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

22/03/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Stienon, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/22955

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| EP 0790055 A | 20-08-1997 | FR 2744911 A | 22-08-1997 |
| | | BR 9700264 A | 27-10-1998 |
| | | JP 9227332 A | 02-09-1997 |

Summary

| Document | Page | Final | Other |
|-------------|------|-------|-------|
| Summary (1) | 90 | 1 | 0 |
| Summary (2) | 90 | 2 | 0 |